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U. S. Department of Agriculture

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

Amber Lake NURSERIES

P. C. CHRISTENSEN
PROPRIETOR

Fruit Trees, Small
Fruit Plants, Roses
Ornamental Trees
Shrubs, Bulbs, Etc.

Fairmont,
Minnesota



General Instructions

Please use order blank in back of catalog, carefully filling in all the blank spaces at top.

TERMS. Cash with order, unless otherwise agreed. We will accept 1c or 2c stamps for amounts under \$1.00. For larger amounts use P. O. or express order, bank draft or registered letter. Make all orders payable to P. C. Christensen.

SHIPPING. Be sure to state how and where stock is to be shipped. If you do not know the best way to have your order shipped we will use our judgment as to the best and cheapest methods.

GUARANTEE. We use great care to have all plants true to name. Should any mistakes occur we will replace the stock with the genuine article or refund the money paid.

SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY, as orders will be filled in rotation, and some varieties may be sold out before the end of the season.

NOTIFICATION CARDS are sent upon receipt of order and also when shipment is forwarded.

FREIGHT RATES on nursery stock are very reasonable and the express companies make a special rate of 20 per cent less than the merchandise rate.

We make no charge for packing or delivery to depot.

If you want a large quantity of trees or plants, write for special prices.

We furnish 5 at ten, 50 at hundred and 500 at thousand rate, unless otherwise specified, and allow an assortment of varieties.



Our Nursery Is Inspected Annually By the State Entomologist

A copy of the certificate accompanies each shipment.

We grow and offer only the hardiest stock adapted to the Northwest. Our experience is always at your command free of charge. Our patrons' success is the basis of ours, and it is our sincere desire to please all who do business with us.

Direct from Grower to Planter

SAVES YOU 50 PER CENT

Insures getting the best of stock in the best possible condition, at right prices... Your trees come in individual packages which remain undisturbed until you are home and ready to care for them. You buy and get what you want (not what some salesman is interested in, selling you through verbal promises his company does not back up.)

We feel confident that all things considered, we can supply your wants better than anyone else, because of our knowledge of local problems you have to meet, and we trust you will consult us before placing your order elsewhere.

Our trees have been planted and tested for twenty years

Directions for Transplanting, Etc.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

CARE OF STOCK WHEN RECEIVED—When trees or plants are received from the nursery give them your attention at once, do not let them lie around and dry out, but heel them in in a shady place until ready to plant. By taking a few precautions at this time you make a success of what would by a little recklessness have been a failure.

If the goods are delivered in the fall of the year, prepare to bury them in the following manner: Select a high location, where water will not stand, dig a trench two feet in depth at one end and sloping upward to six inches at the other, eight feet in length and sufficiently wide to accommodate the trees, etc., when opened out; cut the bundle open, mud the roots thoroughly, lay the bundle in the trench, the roots at the deep end, sift loosely fine earth carefully among the roots, covering the stock entirely, root and branch, with the soil removed in digging the trench, pack thoroughly to prevent the mice from burrowing, and after the ground is frozen to a depth of six inches, mulch with a coarse litter to prevent the danger of alternate thawing and freezing. Do not uncover until time to plant.

LOCATION—The best location is a high northern exposure. If you do not have such a location, select the best you have. Some of the best orchards in the state are on a southern exposure, but the soil is good and they receive the best of care. High ground is desirable in order to secure a good circulation of air.

LAYING OUT GROUNDS—To lay out the grounds properly for an orchard, set stakes five feet long around the outside the proper distance apart, and set a row each way through the middle and in line with the outside stakes; in this way the trees will be in perfect row in all directions.

PREPARING THE TREES FOR PLANTING—When ready to plant, all broken or bruised roots should be removed and the ends of all roots cut off smoothly from the under side. As the tree advances in age and size, trim the horizontal branches lightly. The perpendicular shoots should be headed in more severely, the object being to produce a low spreading tree, rather than a tall, upright one.

HOW TO SET A TREE OR SHRUB—Dig the holes for trees large and deep unless the soil is wet and heavy, when they should be set the usual depth. Sift fine, rich dirt among the roots, use enough to cover so the boot will not injure them, then with the heel and all the strength and weight you can command stamp the earth down until it is solid, then fill in a little dirt and repeat the stamping until the hole is nearly full, then fill the rest of the hole with loose dirt and leave it pitching toward the tree in all directions. If it is properly set you cannot pull it up. The same general rules apply to setting everything, from a strawberry plant to a shade tree. First, don't expose them; second, mud the roots—it's better than pouring on water; third, set so firmly that you cannot pull up the tree or plant without spoiling it; fourth, leave ground loose on top and slanting toward the tree or plant.

The tree when set should be four inches deeper than when it grew in the nursery. Never expose roots to sun or wind; observe these rules and you will succeed.

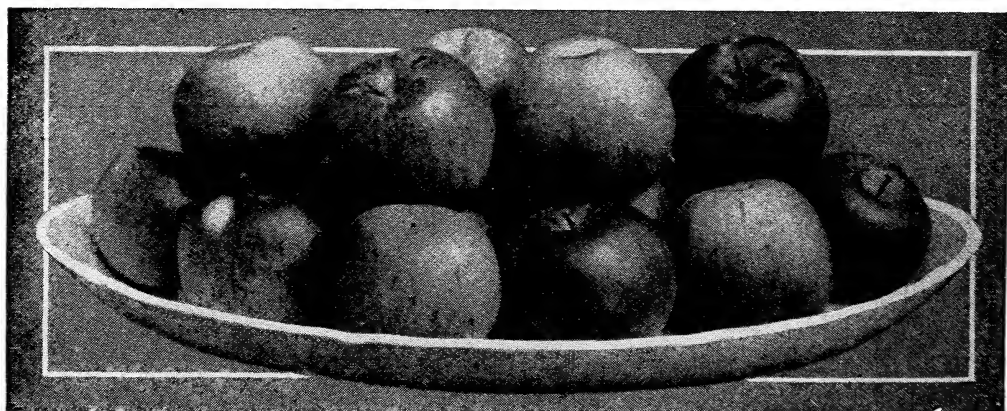
AFTER CARE—After planting is done see that the surface soil around the tree is not allowed to become baked and hard. It should be stirred after every rain as soon as the water soaks away and the soil is in a good workable condition.

Remember that thorough cultivation is important, in fact it is imperative to insure success. What farmer would expect to raise a good crop of corn or a garden without cultivation? If you do not intend to take care of what you plant, "better not plant."

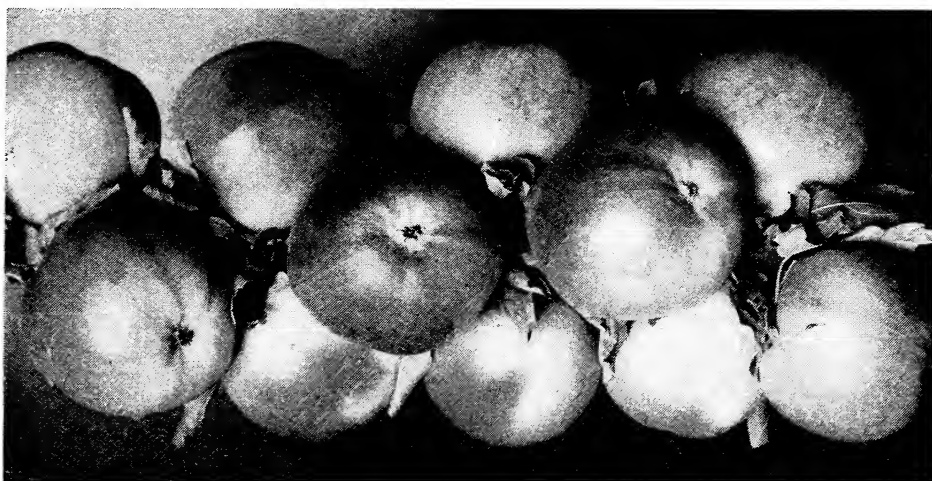
Number of Trees to the Acre at Various Distances

Apple, Crabs and Cherries	20x20 ft. apart	108 per acre
Plums	10x12 "	363 "
Strawberries	1x4 "	10,890 "
Grapes	8x8 "	680 "
Gooseberries and Currants	4x6 "	1,850 "
Raspberries (red or black)	3x6 "	2,420 "
Blackberries	4x6 "	1,850 "
Dewberry	3x6 "	2,420 "
Rhubarb	3x6 "	2,420 "
Asparagus	2x2 "	10,890 "

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, by which divide the number of feet in acre (43,560) and it will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.



Apples—King of all fruits



Fruit Department

Apples

Apples might well be called "everybody's fruit"; no town lot is too small for one or more trees and there is no excuse for any farmer not growing plenty of them, as they require the least labor of any fruit and give the surest returns. A home orchard should contain one or two trees of each of the early varieties and a larger number of the later varieties. .

Plant apple trees about 18x18 or 15x30 feet. If planted 15x30 feet with rows running north and south, the trees will protect each other in the row and the strip of land between the rows makes room for planting potatoes, beans, strawberries or something of that sort, and the cultivation which the crop receives is very beneficial to the orchard. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries or rhubarb can be planted between the trees in the row and are benefited by the partial shade.

When planting apple trees cut off about two-thirds of the previous year's growth to balance the loss of roots.

A north slope is best for an orchard, and it is advisable to have a windbreak on the south and west to prevent the winds from drying out the soil and blowing off the apples.

Wrap building paper or wood veneers around the trees to protect from mice and rabbits.

TOP-WORKING. Experienced orchardists have learned that the less hardy winter varieties of apples can be successfully grown in Minnesota by top-working them onto such hardy, thrifty varieties as the Virginia Crab and Hibernial. Top-worked trees come into bearing very early so one who is interested in this work does not have long to wait for the results of his labor. Plant trees this spring and top-work them a year later. Scions for top-working, postpaid, \$1.50 per 100.

Prices of Apples and Crabs

Size	Age	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet,	2 years	\$0.15	\$1.40	\$12.00
4 to 5 feet,	2 or 3 years .....	.20	1.90	17.00
5 to 6 feet,	3 years .....	.30	2.50	22.00
6 to 7 feet,	4 years .....	.40	3.50	30.00

SUMMER APPLES

Yellow Transparent. Medium size, roundish, slightly conical; pale yellow when fully mature; tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; good. August.

Tetofsky. Medium size, yellow striped with red, flesh juicy, acid and agreeable, extra good flavor, hardy and productive. The earliest apple to ripen in Minnesota.

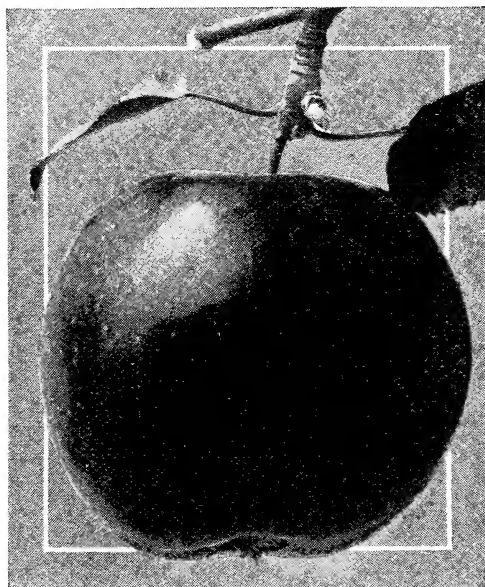
Duchess. Large size, very hardy and productive, free from blight. Fine for cooking and eating. Season August to September.

Charlamoff. Very much like the Duchess, a little later; hangs to tree better. Excellent for cooking and fine for dessert.

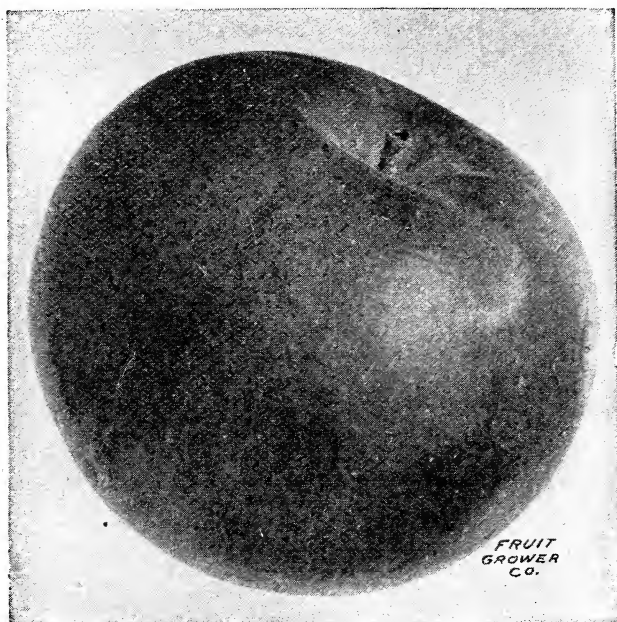
Iowa Beauty. Strong, upright grower, reasonably free from blight. Fairly early, good bearer. Fruit very large, good quality, a handsome red. Follows Duchess in season.

LATE FALL AND EARLY WINTER

Longfield. Hardy, spreading grower. Very early and very prolific bearer. Fruit medium size, yellow, with red blush; choice for eating and cooking. Season, October to January. If you want apples soon and every year, plant this.



Iowa Beauty



Wealthy

Wealthy. Hardy, abundant and early bearer. Fruit large, red. Season, October to January. The most profitable market variety for northern planting, and in its season has no equal for home use.

Hibernal. Productive and healthy and the hardiest of the large apples. Fruit large, handsome, excellent for cooking, but rather sour for eating. Season, October to January. It is one of the best stocks to plant for top-working with more tender sorts. A very useful variety in all Northern sections.

Patten's Greening. Fruit large, green, often with blush of red or brown. A fair eating and an excellent cooking apple. A vigorous grower; bears early and abundantly. Very hardy and free from blight. Season, October to January.

Anisim. An early winter apple of extra nice quality; fruit medium in size. Tree extra hardy and a strong grower. Very productive. Not subject to blight. Fruit dark red. Season, October to January.

Okabena. Very hardy and productive. Fruit of fine quality, size and color. Tree is a good grower and very free from blight. Similar to Duchess, but later. Season, September to November.

WINTER APPLES

Northwestern Greening. Moderately hardy. Fruit very large, pale green, sub-acid. One of the best keepers. Season, November to April.

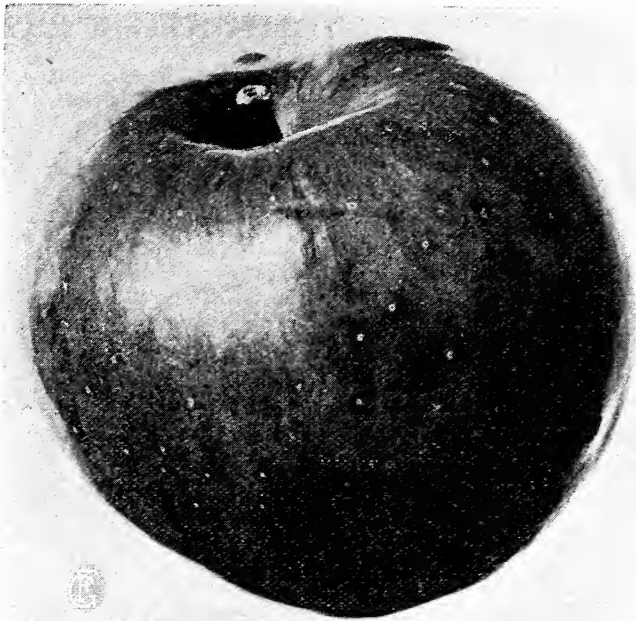
Scott's Winter. Hardy, productive, strong, spreading grower. Fruit medium size, dark red, good quality. Season, December to April.

Malinda. Tree a straggling grower, hardy and free from blight. A very tardy bearer but becomes very productive with age. Fruit yellow, nearly sweet and the best of keepers. Season, February to May. Ten cents per tree extra.

Salome. Winter. Pale yellow mottled and blushed with pinkish red.

Walbridge. Winter. Yellow, striped carmine; crisp, tender and juicy.

Wolf River. An apple peculiarly adapted to the West on account of its extreme hardiness; very large and handsome; flesh, whitish, pleasant, sub-acid. A good bearer. November to December.



Wolf River

CRABS AND HYBRIDS

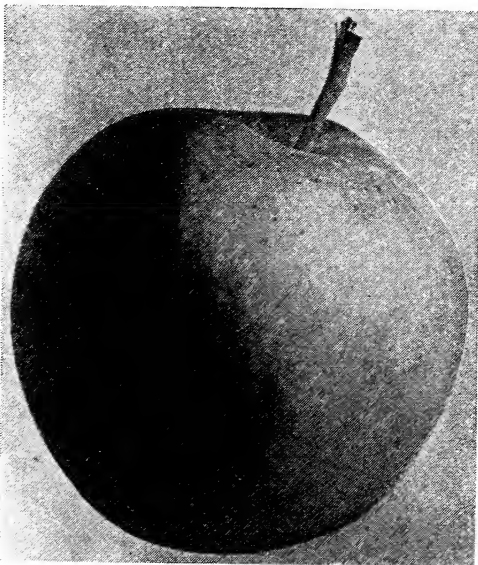
Whitney. Hardy, thrifty, upright grower. Fruit of good size, red and yellow striped, very crisp, tender and juicy. A delicious little eating apple and is one of the best for canning whole. Ripens late in August and soon perishes.

Early Strawberry. Hardy, spreading grower; early and abundant bearer. Good quality for an early eating apple; very perishable. Every orchard should contain one or two trees of this variety.

Minnesota. Hardy; size very large for a crab. Light yellow, often with red blush. Not a very early bearer but becomes very prolific with age. Its fine dessert and keeping qualities should commend it for planting in every home orchard. A fine canning apple. Season, October to January.

Florence. This is one of the best all-around crabs. Hardy, productive, medium size, acid, and finely colored,

Transcendent. One of the best all-around varieties we have; productive and very thrifty, but subject to blight. Red, acid, juicy fruit.



Transcendent Crab

Standard Pears

We cannot recommend except for trial in favorable locations. A few sorts are quite hardy, but blight badly about the time they come into bearing. Spraying with bordeaux mixture, it is claimed, will keep this in check.

Flemish Beauty and **Keiffer**, 4 to 5 ft. 25c; 5 to 6 ft. 35c.



Plums

Every fruit-garden should contain a few plum trees. They thrive on almost any soil, begin bearing early and produce a fruit which ranks next to the apple for use in the home. For best results plum trees should be well cultivated. We believe that nearly every case of poor success with plums is due to the trees being planted in sod and not receiving any care.

Wolf. Very thrifty grower. Fruit large, good quality, freestone and ripens the last of August. A good market variety.

DeSoto. Does well on most soils. Fruit good size and quality; yellow turning to red. Very liable to overbear, and fruit must be thinned. A very popular variety.

Forest Garden. Profuse bearer of good size; reddish-yellow fruit; a good quality. Ripens about two weeks before the DeSoto.

Stoddard. A medium early, fine quality, large, red plum. Adapted to all soils.

Compass Cherry. This is a cross between the Miner plum and the Sand cherry. It is perfectly hardy; an early and abundant bearer; 2-year trees bearing in nursery rows before being sent out. Fruit dark red and of exceptional quality for canning. Well worthy of a place either as an ornamental or in orchard. This variety has proven such a success that we seldom have stock enough.

Hanska. A cross of the American plum and Chinese apricot (P. Simoni). Rapid growers, entirely unlike any of our native plums. Fruit has very small pit, firm yellow flesh, good quality—of an apricot flavor when cooked; 1½ inches in diameter; flat and has a beautiful, heavy blue bloom. As a commercial fruit, the beauty, quality, firmness and productiveness of this variety will be a leader when better known.

Opata. Is a cross between a Sand cherry and Burbank's Gold Plum, and is one of the most valuable and hardy of Prof. Hansen's hybrids. Like the Compass, it bears very heavy when two years old. Four-year-old trees having produced a bushel each. It blooms fully 10 days after the early plums and ripens early in August. Fruit is 1 3-16 inches in diameter, purple with bloom, very small pit, flesh green, sweet.

Sapa. A cross between the Sand cherry and the Sultan plum. Like the Opata, it is hardy "as an oak" and very early and prolific fruiter. Makes a smaller, more bushy tree. Fruit is a little larger, 10 days later, dark purple, red flesh.

Wachampa. Is of the same pedigree as Sapa. Excellent quality, small pit, very heavy yielder; fruit smaller and tree of more vigorous, upright growth. These hybrids are very promising fruits for home use especially. Perfectly hardy, early.

Sansota, Cheresota, Kaga, Inkpa, Skuya, Toka, etc., we can also supply in limited quantities.



Compass Cherry-Plum

Cherries

A great deal of attention is now given to the growing of cherries. No home orchard is complete without its proportion of cherry trees, and it is one of the most profitable of market fruits. It will succeed on any kind of soil that is not wet.

Wragg. Large, roundish, heart-shaped; dark crimson and when fully ripe, black or nearly so; flesh and juice light crimson, firm and good; very productive; one of the hardiest and is usually a sure cropper.

Early Richmond. An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. A free grower, hardy, healthy, and very productive.

Ostheim. One of the best Russian varieties that is proving hardy and productive. Very desirable. Fruit nearly black; juicy and of good size.

Morello, Montmorency, etc., we can supply at same prices.

PRICES OF PLUMS AND CHERRIES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.45	4.00	35.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.60	5.00	45.00
6 to 7 feet.....	.75	6.50	.....



Early Richmond

Raspberries

Raspberries begin ripening at the end of the strawberry season and are in great demand for table use throughout the season, and for canning they are the most popular and satisfactory of all the small fruits. The bush is easily cultivated, the season of ripening is long, they bear transportation well and there is always a good market for them at good prices.

Raspberries will grow well on any land that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes. Plant them three feet apart, in rows six feet apart, cultivate well for one or two seasons, then mulch heavily with rotten straw or manure. When the new growth on black raspberries is about 1 inch high the tips should be pinched off to cause them to branch.

The demand for raspberries in the Northwest is increasing faster than the supply and there is a good profit in growing this crop for market.

Our plants are all dug from new plantations, which insures strong, healthy plants.

RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES

40c per 10; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000. Prepaid by Mail—1c each extra.

Sunbeam. Hardest raspberry yet introduced. Sent out by Prof. Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station, being a cross between the wild raspberry from North Dakota and a purple sort. Vigorous and very productive. Fruit of good size, dark red, rather acid, and of everbearing habit. Outyielding all other sorts the same season planted. 50c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

St. Regis. The wonderful new everbearing raspberry. Very productive same season planted and has a very long fruiting season. Berry firm, good size, brilliant crimson. A grand variety. 70c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

King. Very hardy, thrifty and productive. Berries are large, bright red, firm and of good quality. **The best early variety** and one that is giving general satisfaction for home use or market.

Minnetonka Iron Clad. A very hardy late variety. Berries are large, firm, dark red and of good quality, very productive and thrifty.

Loudon. Berry firm, large, bright crimson; keeps up in size, hangs on well and is of good quality; mid-season to late. The standard variety.

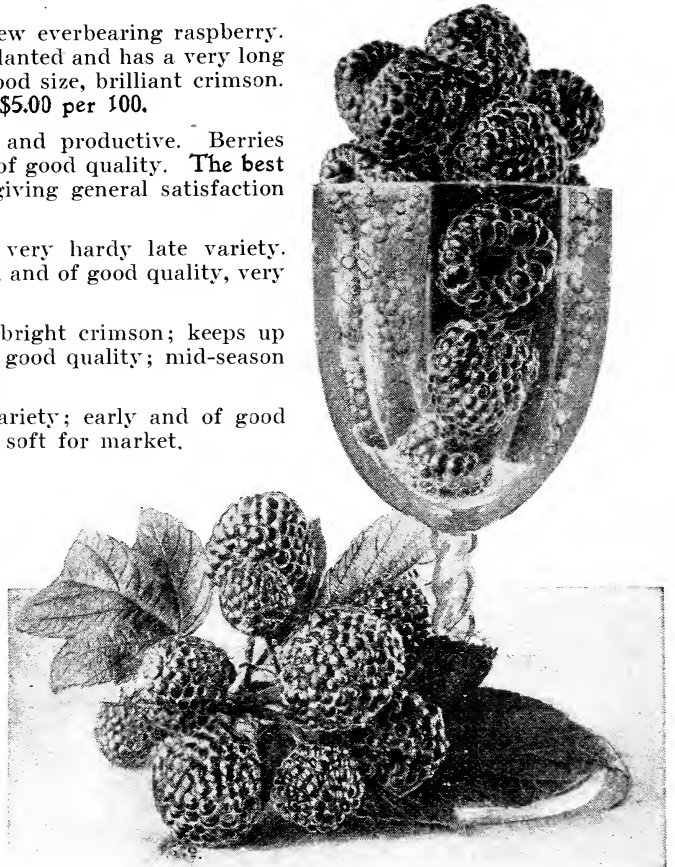
Turner. Hardy, standard variety; early and of good quality; medium size. Rather soft for market.

Cuthbert. One of the best market varieties, but needs winter protection. Berry good size and quality; firm, deep red; season medium to late.

Golden Queen. Very similar to the Cuthbert, only color is a beautiful yellow. Best of the yellow varieties. 50c per 10; \$3.00 per 100.

"CAP" RASPBERRIES

These varieties should receive more attention for home use. They give a pleasing variety and are much preferred by many in flavor when can-



Loudon

ned. They do not sprout, but grow from the layered ends of branches (tips). The new growth comes from buds among the roots and they should be carefully handled; planted early, shallow and two in a hill for best results. Transplants are tips grown one year longer in the nursery, and where they can be had are superior in every way for planting.

Tips—50c per 10; \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000. Prepaid, 1c each extra.

Transplants, 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

PURPLE VARIETIES

Columbian. A very hardy, purple cap variety; berries are very large, juicy and quite firm. Should be in every fruit garden, as they prolong the berry season often for a month after other varieties have disappeared. They are vigorous growers, hardy and very productive. Even if tops are severely killed back, they seldom fail a crop, as they will fruit on canes coming up from the base.

Royal Purple. This new purple cap is almost an ideal. Of vigorous growth, very free from thorns; large, firm, good quality fruit which does not stick to the stem. Has a very long fruiting season. Tips, 60c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

BLACK VARIETIES

Palmer. The earliest black cap; very hardy, vigorous and productive.

Kansas. Ripens a few days after Palmer. Berries large, firm and of good quality.

Plum Farmer. Very hardy and free from disease. Fruit very large, early and has a grayish cast like the Gregg. A good early commercial sort.

Black Diamond. Strong, healthy grower; same season as Kansas. Large jet black fruit with few seeds. A new variety of merit. Ripens its wood remarkably well for such a vigorous grower.

Older. A very hardy, medium early and reliable bearer. Fruit large, having very small seeds and of fine quality.

Cumberland. The largest black cap raspberry grown. Hardy, vigorous and very productive. A very firm and attractive berry, and is one of best for commercial purposes.

Gregg. A very popular late variety. An enormous yielder under good culture.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY

A beautiful Japanese fruit, growing to a height of 18 inches. Suckers freely, and hence should only be planted in permanent locations. Its deep green foliage, with flowers and large bright scarlet berries make it an attractive ornamental. Valuable for canning, but not as a fresh fruit. 10c each, 50c per 10; \$3.00 per 100.



Cumberland

Lucretia Dewberry

A low growing trailing form of the blackberry. Fruit of large size, soft, sweet and luscious; early and productive. Its habit of growth adapts it to the North and makes it easy to protect. During the early part of the season the new growth should be nipped back frequently or else "tipped." Does best on light soils that are not too rich. Too much of the dewberry goes to the growth of new vines, which, if unchecked, cover the fruiting vines so completely as to smother the crop. 40c per 10; \$2.00 per 100.

Blackberries

When given a reasonable chance they yield very abundantly and always find a ready sale at good prices. Unless planted in a sheltered location they should be covered with earth for winter.

Ancient Briton. A very popular variety. Hardy, very productive. Berries large, of best quality. 50c per 10; \$3.00 per 100.

Snyder. The hardiest variety for the Northwest. Berries large, of good quality. 50c per 10; \$3.00 per 100.

Currants

Two and 3-year plants, 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.

One-year plants prepaid at same prices.

No fruit will better repay for generous treatment than currants. They do best in rich, cool soils. Mulching and cultivating between is a good plan. Currant worms can be destroyed by spraying with a solution of white hellebore one ounce, to three gallons of water. Spray as soon as they appear.

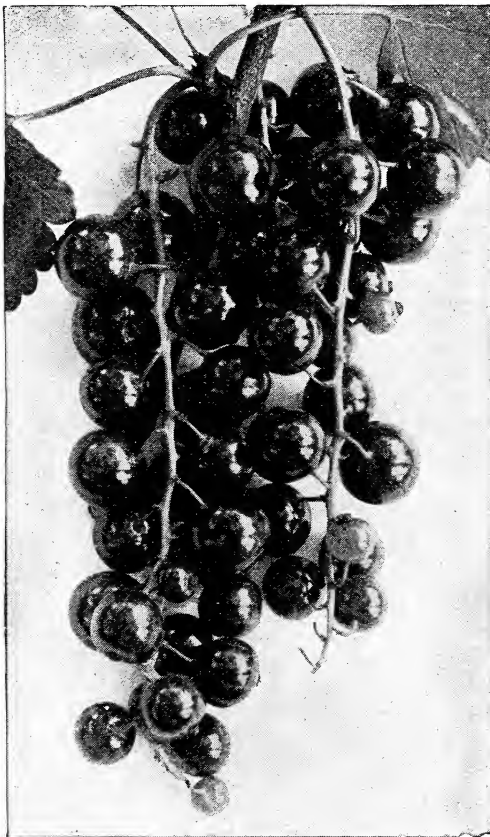
White Grape. Best white variety. Should be more extensively planted, as no variety is sweeter and better for table use.

Black Naples. The best of its kind, vigorous and productive, fruit good size and quality, fine for jelly.

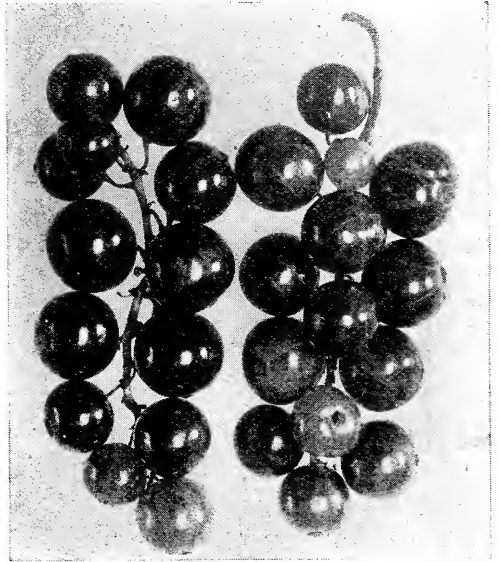
Red Dutch. Standard red, vigorous and productive.

Victoria. Red, later than Red Dutch, productive, vigorous and not so acid.

London Market. A dark red variety of great merit. Vigorous growth and very productive. Bunches short, but fruit of good size and quality. As good an all-around variety as one could wish for.



Perfection



Pomona

North Star. Strong grower, ranks well with the Victoria; clusters large, long, abundant. Repays well for good care.

Long Bunch Holland. The best of late red varieties, vigorous and productive, fruit clusters long and of large size.

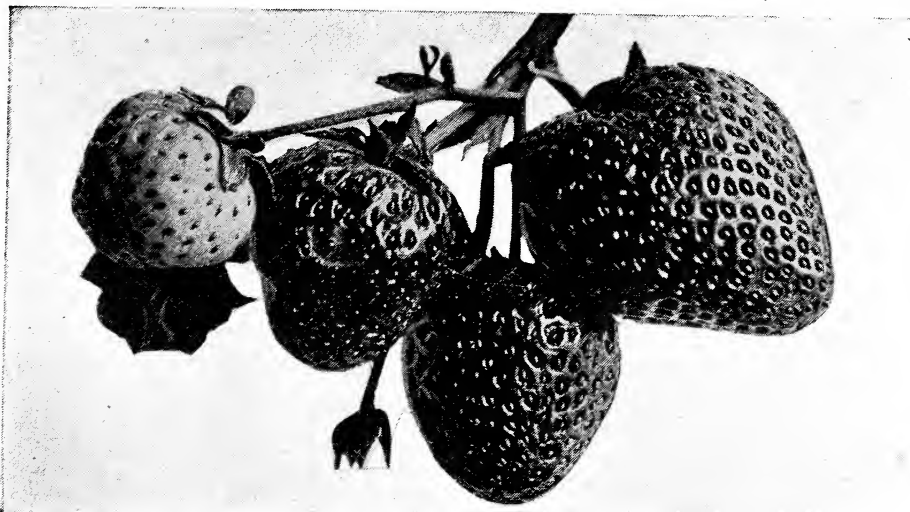
Cherry. An old, very large, vigorous and productive sort, especially when given good culture or on rich soils.

Pomona. One of the newer sorts that is very productive and healthy; good size and excellent quality. Bright red, ripens early. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Red Cross. A vigorous, productive new variety, long clusters of large, bright berries of best quality. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Wilder. An upright, vigorous, early variety. Fruit very large and mild acid, bright red, productive. A choice sort for all purposes. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Perfection. This new variety has so many superior points that it is rightly named Perfection. A bright red, mild acid, very large berry. Prolific and healthy. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.



Strawberries

Order early and plant early in the spring in thoroughly prepared ground in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in the row. If shipped and planted early while they are dormant, they have more stored-up vitality. The weather being cool favors safe transportation and rooting of the plant. Holes may be made with a spade or planting steel by pressing forward and back. It is best to trim plants back to one new leaf; also nip back the roots some. Insert the plant after giving the roots a shake so they will not be in a bunch and set very firmly.

Plant so the crown is at the surface—not too deep or too shallow. Keep roots moist while planting by carrying them in a pail having thin mud in it. Cultivate as soon after as possible, and often through season. Pick off the first set of blossoms from the ever-bearing sorts and all from the others the first season, as it weakens the plants. Keep clean and when ground is frozen in fall, apply a light covering of clean straw, corn fodder or marsh hay. This will hold moisture, keep the berries clear, and prevent winter injury.

There are two classes of strawberries, and many fail to raise good crops on this account. The staminate or perfect flowering varieties will bear by themselves, and as a rule our farmers and others will be better satisfied by planting only such, unless they will observe the difference. Pistillate or those of imperfect blossom, need at least one row of some staminate variety among them every third row as a pollinizer.

If plants appear rather dry when received, do not set at once unless weather is very favorable, but open the bunches and heel them in some shady damp place for a few days. Do not wet the tops and leave them in the bunches, or decay will set in. Plants should be sent by express or mail. We cannot assume the risk or guarantee their safe arrival by freight. Otherwise if we are in any way at fault we cheerfully rectify if reported at once.

Our plants are fresh dug for each order and put up in bunches of 25. They are the best of plants, and with proper care will give the best of results. We guarantee them equal to any "Pedigree" plants on the market.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

These have leaped into popular favor so quickly that the supply of plants is always sold out early, and no doubt will be for some years to come. Their productiveness is almost beyond belief and one really has to see a bed in bearing to appreciate their virtues. They will yield three times as much the same

season planted (under right management) as the standard sorts do the second. A test patch of one square rod set May 1st (during 90 days from July 23), produced $74\frac{3}{4}$ quarts. Shippers in the principal markets this season have received from 25c to 40c per quart, but valuing them at 20c would mean \$2,392 per

acre. Everbearing strawberries have removed the "chance" entirely from the strawberry business, commercially, and for the home or city garden especially we cannot recommend them too highly. For best results in fruiting they should be kept in "hill" system or practically all runners kept off. This is not a difficult task with these as they do not set many runners after they begin producing, and a bed can be kept in good condition for several seasons by working in a little fertilizer about them occasionally.

Prices of Everbearing Strawberries

Postpaid, \$1.25 per 50; \$2.00 per 100.

Americus (Per.). Very hardy, persistent yielder, of good size, finest quality fruit. A good plant maker; makes a great show of fruit, which is borne on upright stems above the foliage. Fruits on runners as well as old plant. At its best on retentive clay soils.

Progressive (Per.). Fruit and plant resemble Senator Dunlap (it being a cross between Senator Dunlap and Pan American). A great plant maker and as it produces on runners, it is an enormous yielder. An ideal,

hardy plant and fruit that is generally considered the best of the everbearing sorts introduced to date.

STANDARD SORTS

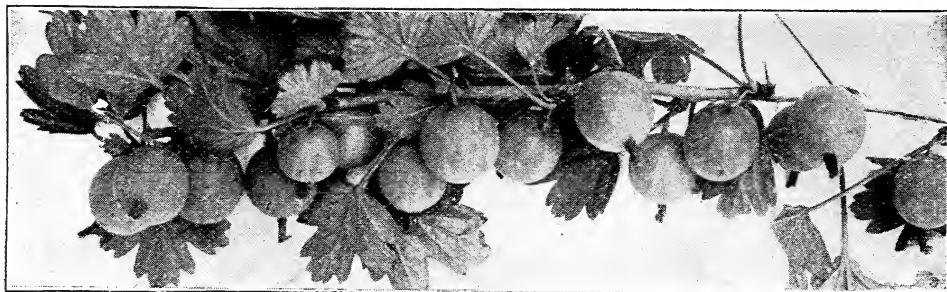
Prices: Per 100, 75c; per 200, \$1.50; per 300, \$2.25; per 500, \$3.00; per 1,000, \$6.00.

Senator Dunlap (S). The best "all around" variety yet introduced. Extremely vigorous and healthy. Berries are bright red, medium to large, excellent quality. A good canning berry, and one of the best for market.

Warfield (P). Good size, dark red, firm and very productive. Very best quality.

August Luther (S). Fruit is very uniform in size and shape. Plants are healthy and make good row. The fruit is of good size, roundish, bright red, firm and very easily picked. It succeeds best on rather light soil. One of the best early varieties.

Gandy (S). A standard by which other berries of its season are measured. Blooms too late to be used as a fertilizer. Large, fine, good color; late.



Gooseberries

Prepaid mail sizes (1-year plants) at same prices.

They are easily grown and should be more extensively planted. Plant in rows 6 feet and 4 feet in the row. Trim out some of the old wood occasionally and apply manure or mulch to keep in a healthy and vigorous condition.

Carrie. Very hardy, healthy and productive. Best all-round gooseberry grown. It is nearly thornless, and this fact alone brings it into popular favor. By its clustering habit, fabulous result. It will please all who give it a trial. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

Houghton. Light red when ripe. Very hardy, productive and reliable. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.

Downing. Light green, larger than Houghton. Vigorous and productive. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Pearl. A newer sort, similar to the Downing, but generally reported as hardier, larger and free from mildew. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Champion. One of the most hardy, healthy and reliable sort. In great demand, and hence we seldom have stock enough to list. Grows like the Houghton, but more thrifty. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Red Jacket. Best of all large red varieties. Perfectly hardy; healthy and quite a vigorous grower. Prolific and well worthy of more general planting. 25c each; \$2 per 10.

Grapes

A few of the hardiest varieties should be planted by everyone who is interested in growing fruit. They occupy but little space and are ornamental as well as useful. They do best in a warm sunny location. Plant vines in a slanting position so it will be easier to cover them. Prune severely in the fall and cover with earth.

2-year, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Concord. Black. The most popular and common American grape, but rather late for this section.

Janesville. Very hardy black grape; desirable for severe location. Bunch smaller and very compact, fair quality, colors early.

Worden. Similar to Concord. Larger and better berry. Ripens several days earlier, very hardy, vigorous, productive.

Moore's Early. Black, larger berry and better quality than Concord. Standard early grape. Hardy and free from disease.

Campbell's Early. A fine, very large, black grape, combining the good qualities of the Concord and Moore's Early; ripens before the latter and is superior. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

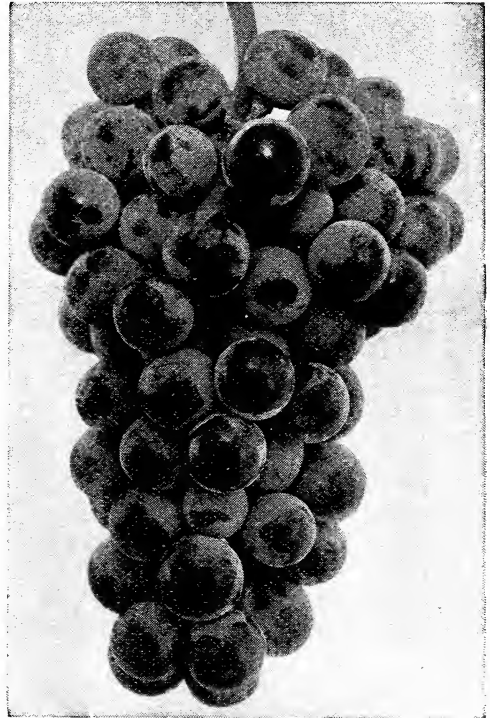
Diamond. Fine, white, very hardy, ripening a few days after Moore's Early; vigorous and productive, of fine quality.

Niagara. A vigorous and very productive white variety. Bunches very large and compact and of fine quality, ripens a few days before Concord.

Brighton. One of the best early dark red grapes. Good quality and size; vigorous, hardy and productive.

Agawam. Red, large berries having a rich aromatic flavor. Ripens with Concord and keeps well into winter. Strong grower and productive.

Beta. A perfectly hardy, very early black grape, ripening about Sept. 1st. Should be cut back the same as other varieties in order



Concord

to keep up the size of the fruit. Its thrift, hardiness and productiveness make it especially valuable for general planting in the Northwest, also for covering arbors or porches. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15 per 100.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This affords the earliest material for pies and sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning.

Roots, 10c each; \$1.00 per 12.

Asparagus

The first garden vegetable of spring; it is a great delicacy and comes in just when it is most needed. One hundred roots will supply a family and will last for years. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart in the row. Spread the roots out in the bottom of the hole or furrow and gradually fill in as the plant grows, so that the roots will be about four inches deep.

Conover's Colossal—1-year roots, 30c per 10; \$1.50 per 100; 2-years, 40c per 10; \$2.00 per 100.



Ornamental Department

Suggestions to Planters—The extremes in temperature in this country are so great and the changes often so sudden that it is safe only to plant the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Those varieties that will grow in the nursery when young without protection in winter may be regarded as safe to plant in parks and extensive grounds and in lawns and small places. Yet a few of the most beautiful sorts are not perfectly hardy and will be greatly benefited by some protection during severe winters. A judicious selection from the many varieties given in this catalog will enable the planter to accomplish his desire in securing that which will give him satisfaction both in hardiness and in effect.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds—In making selections of trees for this purpose there can be no difficulty, as there will be places for some of all the popular strong growing sorts as well as many places for the smaller and more ornamental varieties, which are frequently planted in groups, and when by a proper selection so that there may be a succession of flowering and a variety of coloring of the foliage in the autumn, they make a picturesque appearance. But it cannot be too strongly urged upon planters the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups.

For Lawns and Small Places—A little more care may be taken in making selections for this purpose, although the selections will depend very much on the size of the ground to be occupied. Where only a few trees and shrubs can be planted, the medium or small growing sorts, and those that display the finest appearance both in foliage and flowers should be used. While on larger places a more extensive assortment can be planted.

Evergreens

It is unnecessary to argue in favor of the planting of this noble species of ornamental trees. Their stately appearance has too often caught the eye of the admirer of beautiful landscapes, parks, lawns and home places and left its lasting impression on the mind, to be forgotten or overlooked in arranging the planting of even small grounds. Nothing is more beautiful than a well arranged group of select evergreens, and when properly distributed singly over the grounds their appearance adds greatly to the scenery.

HOW TO PLANT EVERGREENS

1st. Prepare the land as for corn and mark places for the trees.

2nd. Prepare a large pail or tub half full of mud about as thick as common paint; unpack the trees and place them in the tub with their roots in the mud.

3rd. Take the pail of trees to the place where they are to be planted, and plant them in holes large enough to contain all the roots without crowding. Plant a little deeper than they stood in the nursery. **Don't take a tree from the pail until ready to plant it.**

4th. Do not pour water into the hole, but throw in fine moist dirt over the roots and **pack the dirt solid** as you fill the hole, leaving only an inch or two of loose dirt on top.

5th. Cultivate the land all summer, keeping it clean and mellow, just like a good corn field or, if single trees set in sod, keep a space six feet across mellow and free from grass and weeds, or mulch the space with rotted straw or coarse manure.

6th. Keep livestock away from them. **Keep the roots wet from the time you receive the evergreens until they are planted.**

Scotch Pine. One of the hardiest evergreens and the most popular for windbreaks. Makes the quickest windbreak on account of its rapid growth and bushy form, but is liable to lose its lower branches as it becomes older.

White Pines. The native pine of Northern Minnesota and the most beautiful of all the pines. It grows slower than the Scotch Pine while small, but after a few years it becomes the most rapid grower of all the evergreens, except the Jack Pine. Many of the best windbreaks in southern Minnesota are of White Pine.

Norway Spruce. Hardy, rapid grower. Valuable on retentive soils for shelter-belts or ornamental. The most common variety.

Arbor Vitae (American White Cedar). One of our most beautiful evergreens for screens or hedges. Adapted to retentive soils and sheltered locations. A very popular evergreen for general planting.

PRICES OF ABOVE VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 in. seedlings			\$1.00
6 to 10 in. seedlings			1.75
8 to 12 in. transplants.....	\$0.15	\$1.00	8.00
12 to 18 in. transplants....	.20	1.25	10.00
18 to 24 in. transplants....	.25	2.00	15.00
2 to 3 ft. transplants.....	.35	3.00	22.00
3 to 4 ft. transplants....	.50	4.50	30.00



Scotch Pine

SPRUCE

Black. A handsome small tree, with slender, pendulous branches. Valuable for cold climates and light, dry soils. 1½ to 2 feet, 75c; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50.

Colorado (Pungens). The original form of the famous Blue Spruce; foliage sometimes quite blue, mostly light green. A vigorous grower, hardy, making fine specimens. 1½ to 2 feet, 75c; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00.

Kosteriana (Blue Grafted). The finest of all blue evergreens, selection from the Colorado blue, of extra fine color and compact, free growth.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
2 to 2½ feet.....	2.50	22.50
2½ to 3 feet.....	3.25	30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	4.00	37.50

Douglassi. From the mountains of Colorado. A rapid grower; foliage somewhat resembles Hemlock, leave light green above, glaucous below. Conical form, branches spreading, light and graceful. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00.

Engelmanni. From the Rocky Mountains, makes fine symmetrical specimens. Under sides of leaves light blue, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

Hemlock. An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate, dark



Arbor Vitae

foliage. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	10.00	85.00

FIR. ABIES

Balsam (American Silver). A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$25.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	35.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.00	50.00

ARBOR VITAE

Pyramidalis. This exceedingly beautiful Arbor Vitae is the most compact and erect of the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining color remarkably well through the entire season and is perfectly hardy.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	10.00

IRISH AND SWEDISH JUNIPER

Erect and formal in habit; foliage deep green and very compact, making a splendid column, sometimes 15 to 20 feet high; much used in cemeteries.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.85	7.50	60.00



Colorado Spruce



Deciduous Trees

White Elm. This is one of the best trees for general planting, being especially adapted for shade trees or for planting along the street or roadway. Endures cold, drought and general neglect.

Ash, American (White). A tall, rapid-grower, smooth gray bark and glossy leaves. For parks and streets.

Soft Maple. Rapid grower and is largely used in street and grove plantings. The trees should be watched while young, so they do not form bad crotches. One of the best shade trees for general planting.

Ash-Leaved (Box Elder). A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green foliage and spreading head; very hardy; desirable for street planting and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

	Each	12
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.10	\$1.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	2.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	3.00
6 to 7 feet.....	.40	4.00
7 to 8 feet.....	.50	5.00

Hackberry. A hardy native tree, grows to a good size, makes fine, shapely tree. Tree somewhat resembles the White Elm. Valuable for timber, ornament and shade. 5 to 6 feet, 35c each.

Hardy Catalpa (Speciosa). A rapid-growing tree, of tropical appearance. Leaves very large, flowers large and conspicuous, ripening into long bean-like pods. Make valuable timber for fence posts as the wood is very durable in contact with the soil. 6 to 7 feet, 50c each.

Carolina Poplar. A very rapid growing tree, somewhat resembling the Cottonwood,

but has larger leaves and more symmetrical form. Is used considerably in cities on account of its ability to withstand gas and smoke. It is free from cotton. 6 to 8 feet, 25c; 8 to 10 feet, 35c each.

Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch. The most handsome and graceful lawn tree grown in the Northwest. Has long pendant branches, finely cut leaves and white bark. Fine for lawn and cemeteries. 4 to 5 ft. trees, 75c; 5 to 6 ft. trees, \$1.00; 6 to 7 ft. trees, \$1.25; 7 to 8 ft. trees, \$1.50.

European White Birch. Makes a fine shaped tree. Its chalky white bark and beautiful foliage make it a desirable lawn tree. 5 to 6 ft., 40c each; 6 to 7 ft., 50c each.

Mountain Ash (European). A handsome lawn tree. Hardy, very attractive when in bloom and when covered with large clusters of berries which stay on the tree for several months. 5 to 6 ft., 50c each; 6 to 7 ft., 60c each; 7 to 8 ft., 70c each.

Norway Maple. A large, round headed tree. Stands drought better than the Hard Maple. Its leaves turn a bright yellow in autumn. A desirable street tree. 6 to 7 ft., 50c each; 7 to 8 ft., 75c each.

Sugar or Hard (A. Saccharum). A well known native tree, valuable both for the production of sugar and wood; very desirable as an ornamental shade tree. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each.

Weir's Cut-Leaved (A. Laciniatum). A variety of silver-leaved and one of the most beautiful, with cut or dissected foliage: rapid growth, shoots slender and drooping; ranks among the best as an attractive lawn or street tree. 5 to 6 ft., 50c; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

Sycamore (*A. Platanus*). A native of Europe; leaves large, deep green and smooth; bark smooth and an ash grey color; rapid upright growth; a beautiful tree for street planting. 5 to 6 ft., 40c; 6 to 8 ft., 50c each.

Basswood (*Am. Linden*). Hardy, drouth-resisting and one of the best of all for shade or ornamental purposes; blossoms are very fragrant. Should be more generally planted.

	Each	10	100
3 to 5 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.40	3.50	30.00
5 to 7 feet.....	.50	4.50	40.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	6.50	60.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	8.00	.....

European Larch. Similar in appearance to an evergreen, but is deciduous. Desirable ornamental or timber tree. Rapid grower, wood is very durable in contact with the soil. Seedlings, 8 to 10 in., \$1.50 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 20c; 3 to 4 ft., 30c each.

Black Walnut. Valuable to grow for nuts and timber, as well as a good shade tree.

3 to 4 ft.....	20c each; \$2.00 per 12
4 to 5 ft.....	25c each; \$2.50 per 12
5 to 6 ft.....	30c each; \$3.00 per 12

Russian Golden Willow. A very hardy and beautiful variety, very rapid grower. Bark is of golden color in winter and spring. Desirable for windbreaks and for variety in ornamental planting.



Norway Maple

Laurel Leaf Willow. Hardy, rapid grower, having thick, glossy leaves, which are very beautiful. Valuable as an ornamental and also for windbreaks. Together with the Golden Willow, they are without question the most popular trees for starting a wind-break or grove.

CUTTINGS

Cuttings are made eight inches long and tied in neat bunches of 100, with tops all one way.

	100	500	1000
Russian Golden Willow.....	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$2.50
Laurel Leaf Willow.....	.40	2.00	3.50
Carolina Poplar .....	.50	2.00	3.50
Norway Poplar .....	.75	3.00	5.00

PRICES OF WILLOWS AND POPLAR

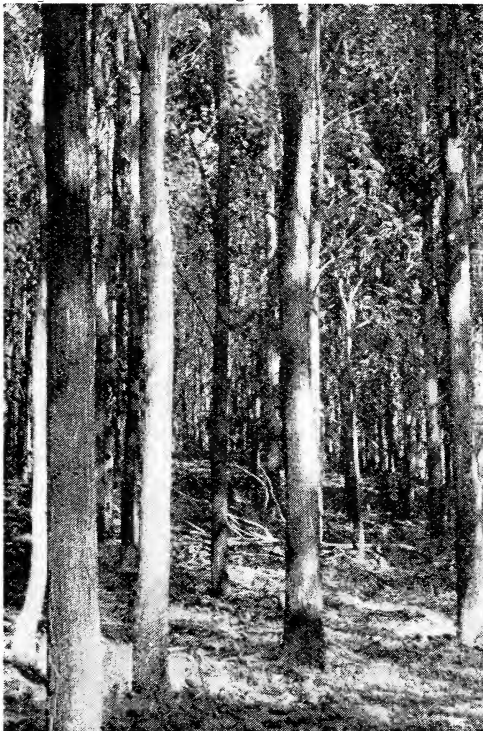
	100	1000
1-year-old		
1 to 2 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	18.00
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50	28.00

SEEDLINGS

	100	1000
Ash, White Elm, Box Elder, Soft Maple, Osage Orange, Catalpa and Black Locust		
12 to 18 in.....	\$0.75	\$ 6.00
18 to 24 in.....	1.00	8.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	12.00

Black Walnuts

12 to 18 in.....	\$2.00	.....
18 to 24 in.....	3.00	.....



Catalpa Speciosa



Snowball

Flowering Shrubs

In all plans for the decoration of the home grounds Flowering Shrubs should have an important place. Without shrubbery it is impossible to create proper landscape effects, but with it any property can be enhanced in beauty and value. Properly arranged shrubbery does not encroach on the lawn; it rather gives it an appearance of length and width which seems to increase its size.

For screen to hide fences or unsightly objects, for hedges and for giving an air of privacy to the home, they are indispensable.

Almond. Early spring flowering shrubs, usually in full bloom before the leaves appear. **Double White** and **Double Pink**.

a fall crop of ornamental berries; stem and branches turning to blood-red in winter.

BARBERRY

Berberis Thunbergi (Thunberg's Barberry). Dwarf. Inimitably neat and dense of growth, yet graceful because of its drooping branches. Yellow flowers are followed by vivid scarlet fruits, the foliage changing in fall to scarlet and gold.

Vulgaris (European Barberry). Grows 5 to 8 feet with bright green foliage, yellow flowers and red fruits.

Purpurea (Purple Barberry). Foliage a beautiful deep purple all the year; a splendid specimen shrub and almost indispensable in contrastive groupings. **Vulgaris** and **Purpurea**.

CORNUS. Dogwood

Cornus (Dogwood). The shrubby Dogwoods are mainly valuable for the brilliancy of their barks and berries, and the handsome variegation of their foliage.

Sibirica. Grows 6 to 10 feet high, with clusters of fine white flowers, succeeded by

SAMBUCUS. Elder

Although these shrubs are attractive in flower and fruit, they are chiefly grown for their beautiful leaves.

Acutifolia (Cut-Leaved Am. Elder). No more beautiful ornament to the grounds can be planted; its great handsome cymes of delicate, white, fragrant flowers in June and July creating a most artistic effect. These are followed by large clusters of fruit.

Tenuifolia. A newer form with more compact growth, more deeply cleft foliage.

Aurea (Golden Elder). Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white, in flat topped cymes. Grows naturally 10 to 15 feet, but can be pruned into a neat, compact little bush.

Sterilis (Snowball or Guelder Rose). The common Snowball which helps out so bravely at Decoration Day, with its lovely white balls of bloom.

RIBES. Flowering Currants

Hardy, bushy shrubs growing 8 to 10 feet high, prized on account of their early spring flowers; bright berries and bark; and pretty richly coloring foliage.

Aureum (Golden Currant). Yellow flowers and dark brown fruits.

Gordonianum (Missouri Currant). Beautiful rose colored flowers in pendant racemes in May.

Sanguineum (Red-Flowering Currant). Red barked twigs; and reddish purple flowers.

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). 8 to 10 feet. Handsome, dense, brilliant green foliage; a rich setting for large bunches of crimson berries which enliven the late summer and persist on bare branches into the winter.

HYDRANGEA

Hardy (*H. Paniculata Grandiflora*). A beautiful, tall shrub; foliage of bright shiny green; the flowers are borne in August and September in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long.

HONEYSUCKLE

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle (*L. FrAGRANTISIMA*). Six to eight feet high, with numerous spreading branches; foliage bright green, flowers white or light yellow; very fragrant.

Japanese Bush Honeysuckle (*L. MORROWI*). Four to six feet high with spreading branches; dark green with light underside. Blooms very early in the spring.



Cornus (Dogwood)

Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. TARTARIEA*). Eight to ten feet high with numerous branches; bright green, blossoms in late spring with white or pink flowers.

SPIREA

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. A newer form of this type, of better habit and with larger corycombs brilliantly colored in rosy crimson. At its best in late summer.

Spiraea Arguta Multiflora (Snow Garland). A slender dwarf, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May.

Callosa Alba. Large flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

Salicifolia (Willow Leaved Spiraea). Grows upright to 5 feet. A charming native variety, with crowded panicles of pink flowers in mid-summer.

Thunbergi. Forms a dense feathery bush, 3 to 5 feet high, the foliage in autumn changing to bright red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in early spring.

Van Houtte. The grandest of all the Spireas, and one of the very best of all shrubs; a complete fountain of pure white bloom in May and June. Very popular for ornamental hedges.

Spiraea Billardi. A narrow, dense shrub 6 feet high, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers from July on.



Hydrangea

SYRINGA

Mock Orange. 12 feet. White. May. A well known shrub with white fragrant flowers.

WEIGELA

Rosea. 6 feet. Pink. June. A very desirable shrub with pink trumpet shaped flowers.

BUCKTHORN

Very hardy and desirable for ornamental or hedge purposes. It endures shearing exceedingly well, and is one of the best deciduous shrubs for that purpose.

LILACS

Persian Purple and Persian White. Dwarf growing, with slender branches and narrow leaves.

Chas. X. Loose trusses; single flowers of reddish purple. A fast grower, with large shining leaves.

S. Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). Blooms late in June, with large panicles of lilac-purple flowers. Grows upright, 8 to 10 feet high, with stout branches, and broad, dark leaves.

S. Rothomagensis (Rouen Lilac). Grows 10 to 12 feet high; immense reddish-purple panicles in May.

Belle de Nancy. Brilliant rose, white centered.

Dr. Breitschneider. Purplish buds, opening white, late. Much like *S. Villosa*.

Frau Dammann. Immense trusses; pure white, medium sized single flowers.

PRICES ON ALL FLOWERING SHRUBS

	Each	10	100
8 to 12 in.	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
12 to 18 in. ....	.20	1.75	15.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.30	2.50	22.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00

**Shrubs for Hedging**

	Per 100
Barberry, Purple-Leaved, 12 to 18 inches	\$10.00
“ Thunbergi, 12 to 18 inches	15.00
“ Vulgaris, 12 to 18 inches	10.00
Buckthorn, 18 to 24 inches	10.00
“ 12 to 18 inches	8.00
Caragana Arborescens, 18 to 24 inches	10.00
“ “ 12 to 18 inches	8.00
Cydonia, Japonica, 18 to 24 inches	15.00
“ “ 12 to 18 inches	10.00
Honeysuckle, Tartarian, assorted, 18 to 24 inches	15.00
“ “ “ 12 to 18 inches	10.00
Spirea, Van Houtte, 12 to 18 inches	10.00



Baron de Bonstetten

Roses

A rose delights in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees or buildings. All the types are very partial to clay loam, but will do well in any ordinary soil if enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. Dig the soil up thoroughly to the depth of 12 or 15 inches, as rose roots penetrate deeply.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Strong two-year plants, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10. Postpaid 5c each extra.

Frau Karl Druschki. The best pure white perpetual bloomer, a vigorous grower and bloomer.

Margaret Dickson. Creamy white, large, free bloomer, very thrifty.

Paul Neyron. Deep pink, very double, fragrant, blooms all summer; flowers are the largest of any variety.

Magna Charta. Pink, suffused carmine. A choice and vigorous growing variety.

Clio. A very fine, large, flesh pink variety. Vigorous, healthy and free bloomer.

Mrs. John Laing. Clear, soft pink, very large, full and finely shaped; fragrant and a free bloomer.

Baron de Bonstetten. Velvety blackish crimson; very large, double, fragrant flowers; a strong grower.

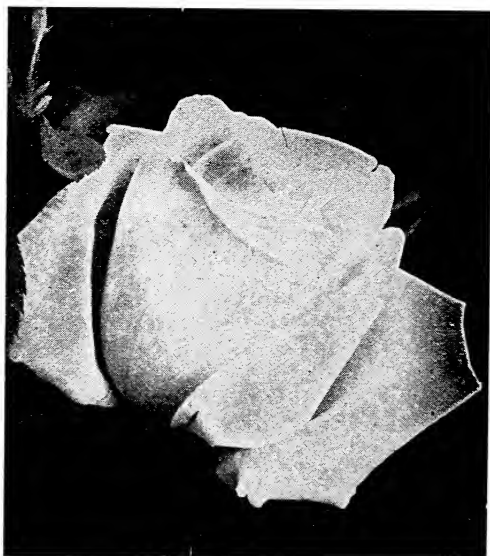
Prince Camille de Rohan. A magnificent free blooming, dark maroon-crimson.

Marshall P. Wilder. Dark red; large, perfect flowers. Very free bloomer. One of the best.

General Jacqueminot. Dark crimson, double, fragrant. Very popular and desirable.

Gruss an Teplitz. The best rich crimson; very persistent bloomer; strong grower and very fragrant.

Ulrich Brunner. A large, cherry-red variety of fine form and great substance. Vigorous and healthy.



Frau Karl Druschki

CLIMBING ROSES

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white, very double. Blooms in large clusters late in the season; one of the best white climbers.

Marechal Neil. Beautiful canary yellow, large, full, globe-shaped flowers of delightful fragrance. Free-flowering; one of the finest yellow tea-scented roses yet introduced.

Prairie Queen. Bright canary yellow, compact and globular flowers; a rapid climber; hardy and one of the best.

Seven Sisters. Crimson, changing all shades to white, flowers are borne in clusters; one of the old-fashioned sorts.

Crimson Rambler. Very vigorous grower. Produces its flowers in pyramidal clusters of large numbers. Remains in bloom for a long time. The profusion of bloom is marvelous, and the variety deserves the popularity and praise it receives.

JUNE ROSES

Cabbage. Large, full double, bright pink. Fragrant, free bloomer, quite vigorous, hardy.

Maiden's Blush. Large, pale pink, very double rose that is seldom damaged without covering. An old favorite.

Scotch Rose. Very hardy and desirable for the North. Free bloomer, medium size foliage and bush. Pink.

Madame Plantier. Pure white, very free bloomer. Nearly thornless, very hardy and vigorous. Sure to please.

Persian Yellow. Seldom injured if not covered. Flowers double and a free bloomer. Finest hardy yellow rose.



General Jacqueminot



Crimson Rambler

Harrison's Yellow. A freer bloomer than the Persian, but not as double. Light yellow.

RUGOSA ROSES

Rosa Rugosa Alba. Pure white, single, having five petals and highly scented.

Rosa Rugosa Rubra. Bright rosy crimson, single, succeeded by large, brilliant berries of much beauty.

Madam George Bruant. White and fragrant, buds long and pointed, semi-double when open; borne in clusters throughout the season; vigorous and hardy.

Counsul Ferdinand Meyer. Double silvery pink flowers, large, cup-shaped; borne well above handsome Rugosa foliage. Exquisitely perfumed and perfectly hardy.

New Century. Flowers clear, flesh pink, three to four inches across, perfectly full and double. Perfume of sweet briars and is one of the most constant bloomers of its class.

MOSS ROSES

Admiral Dewey. Dark red, very vigorous, one of the best.

Crested Moss. Deep pink buds surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; exquisitely fragrant.

Perpetual White. Pure white, blooms in clusters, double, beautiful, vigorous.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

These include such soft-stemmed plants as come up year after year from the roots with no cost of renewing, and increasing each year in size and beauty.

They are all hardy and easily grown and a selection from this list will give a succession of flowers from May until October.

	Each	10
Achillea, The Pearl	\$0.20	\$1.50
Aquilegia .....	.20	1.50
Bleeding Heart .....	.25	2.00
Chrysanthemum .....	.20	1.50
Daisy, Shasta .....	.20	1.50
Delphinium (Larkspur) .....	.20	1.50
Digitalis (Fox Glove) .....	.20	1.50
Gaillardia Grandiflora .....	.20	1.50
Golden Glow .....	.15	1.25
Gypsophila, Paniculata .....	.20	1.50
Hemerocallis, named .....	.20	1.50
Hibiscus .....	.20	1.50



Iris, German



Festiva Maxima Peony

	Each	10
Hollyhocks .....	.25	2.00
Iris, German, assorted colors .....	.15	1.25
Iris, German, mixed.....	.10	.75
Iris, Japan .....	.20	1.50
Lily of the Valley.....	.10	.75
Phlox, assorted colors .....	.20	1.50
Sedum, Brilliant, Spectabilis .....	.20	1.50
Sweet William .....	.20	1.50
Yucca Filamentosa .....	.25	2.00

PEONIES

Prices as below unless otherwise noted.
Strong, 2-year, named, 30c each; 10, \$2.50

Baron Koroka. Pink, lilac.
Baron Rothschild. Pink.
Dorothy Drew. Red.
Doyenne de Engheim. Light red.
Duchess of Devonshire. White.
Duchess d'Orleans. Pink.
Duke of Wellington. White.
Festiva Maxima. White, 50c.
Francois Ortegat. Brilliant red.
Henri De May. Red.
Insignis. Violet rose.
Marquis Ito. Brilliant red, 50c.
Perfection. Pink.
Prince of Nippon. Pinkish white.
Prince Tallendyke. Red.
Queen Victoria. White.
Reine Hortense. Pink-lilac.
Papavénflora. Light pink.

Climbing Vines

A small sum of money spent for a few climbing vines will accomplish wonders in beautifying the home grounds and will add greatly to its value. Nothing adds more grace and beauty to the exterior of the house than a proper selection of vines.

25c each; \$2.00 per 10. Postpaid 5c extra. 3-year vines 35c; \$3.00 per 10.

Virginia Creeper or American Ivy. Hardy native, vigorous grower; one of the best for covering porches, walls of unsightly spots; foliage colors very brilliantly in fall; purple berries.

Ampelopsis Engelman. Similar to above, only clings to stone, etc., with great tenacity. A rapid grower and hardy. The best all-round hardy vine.

Beta Grape. Fine for porch or arbor.

Wild Grape. Desirable for screens, arbors, etc. They are rapid growers and very hardy in any location. Fruit valuable for wine or jelly.

Bitter Sweet. A strong-growing native vine of twining habit. Very attractive when covered with its orange colored seed pods, which open late in the fall, exposing the dark red berries.

Chinese Matrimony Vine. A rapid-growing, trailing shrub, having small lavender flowers throughout the summer, followed by crimson berries.

Virgin's Bower. A beautiful native clematis; hardy and strong grower. Flowers white, small, followed by downy seed clusters.

Clematis Jackmanii. A very popular and desirable variety. Flowers rich, royal purple; produced in great abundance; needs winter protection; best of the large flowered varieties. 40c each.

Clematis Paniculata. A very hardy, vigorous white clematis. The large clusters remain in bloom for a long time; fairly cover the entire plant and are very fragrant.

Dutch Pipe (*Aristolochia Sipho*). A hardy strong growing vine, with large, peculiar heart-shaped leaves. Curious pipe-shaped flowers of yellowish brown. Large 3-year vines, 50c each; 2-year, 35c.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet. Produces a constant supply of red trumpet-shaped flowers throughout the entire summer; very desirable. A strong and rapid grower; quite hardy, but will do enough better to warrant winter protection.

Gignonia, Clematis Coccinea, Henryii and Madam E. Andre, Golden and Hall's Honeysuckle and Wistaria we also carry in stock.



Clematis, Paniculata



Tulips

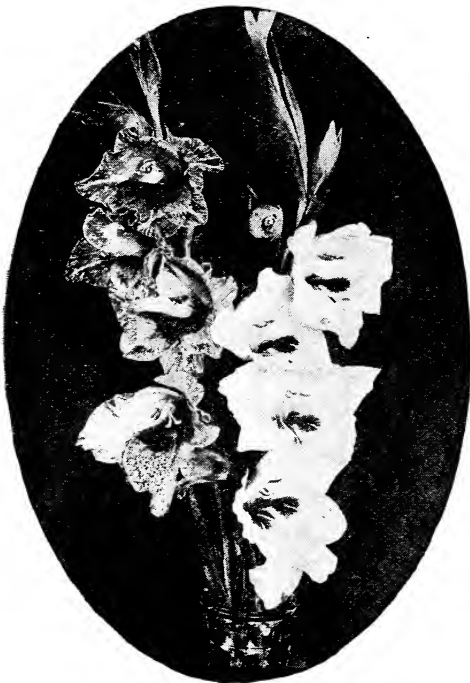
Bulbs and Tubers

FOR SPRING PLANTING

	Each	10	100
Caladium	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
Cannas, assorted .....	.20	1.50	12.00
Dahlias, mixed colors .....	.20	1.50	12.00
Dahlias, in separate colors.....	.25	2.00	15.00
Gladiolus, choice mixed .....	.10	.75	5.00
Gladiolus, in separate colors.....	.15	1.00	7.00
Lilium Tigrinum (Tiger Lily) ..	.15	1.00	8.00
Maderia Vine, good tubers.....	.15	1.25	9.00
Tube Roses .....	.10	.75	6.00

FOR FALL PLANTING

	Each	10	100
Crocus, separate colors or mixed	\$0.03	\$0.25	\$2.00
Freesia, Refracta Alba .....	.07	.65	5.00
Hyacinths, French Roman .....	.15	1.50	12.00
Hyacinths, Dutch mixed.....	.15	1.50	12.00
Jonquils, double or single.....	.07	.65	5.00
Narcissus, Daffodils, double.....	.07	.65	5.00
Narcissus, Daffodils, single.....	.07	.65	5.00
Narcissus, Polyanthus .....	.10	.90	7.00
Tulips, double or single.....	.04	.35	3.00
Tulips, named varieties .....	.05	.45	4.00



Gladiolus

ORDER SHEET

AMBER LAKE NURSERIES, Fairmont, Minn.

Name
(Very plainly)

Postoffice..... P. O. Box

County..... State.....

Street..... Forward by.....

Express Office

Freight Station

Express Company

Railroad

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

P.O. or Express Order, \$.....

Draft\$.....

Cash\$.....

Postage Stamps\$.....

Total, \$.....

Date _____ 191_____

VERY IMPORTANT—No difference how often you have written us, always give your full Address and write your Name, Postoffice, County and State very plainly.

Do you wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment in case any varieties or sizes ordered should be exhausted? Write Yes or No.....

Please write in the quantity, full name of variety, size or age and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

[illegible]

Order Sheet—Continued

Amber Lake Nurseries, Fairmont, Minn.

[illegible]

Single Comb White Leghorns



Profitable Poultry Is What You Want

Eggs: \$1.50 per 15 by Parcels Post
\$4.50 per 100 by Express



PREMIUM

with all orders before April 1

To reward early ordering,
which saves us money and
insures you better service
we offer \$1.00 worth of our
choicest stock Free with
every \$5.00 order and \$2.00
worth Free with every
order of \$10.00 or more.

Not redeemable after April 1

